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$$f(x) = \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \left(ax - \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

□1□□ $a=1$ □□□□□□ $0 < x < 1$ □□ $f(x) > 0$ □□ $x > 1$ □□ $f(x) < 0$ □

□2□□ $f(x)$ □□□□□□□□ x_1, x_2 □□□□□

$$\frac{f(x_1) - f(x_2)}{x_1 - x_2} < \frac{1-a}{2}$$

□□□□□□□□1□□ $a=1$ □□ $f(x) = \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{1}{x} \right)$ □□□□□ $\{x | x > 0\}$ □

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2x^2} = \frac{-(x-1)^2}{2x^2}$$

□ $f'(x) \leq 0$ □□□□□□□□□

□□ $f(x)$ □ $(0, +\infty)$ □□□□□□

□ $0 < x < 1$ □□ $f(x) > f(1) = 0$ □

□ $x > 1$ □□ $f(x) < f(1) = 0$ □□□□□□□□

□2□□ $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \left(a + \frac{1}{x} \right) = \frac{-ax^2 + 2x - 1}{2x^2}$ □

□□□□□□□□□□ $\begin{cases} a > 0 \\ \Delta = 4 - 4a > 0 \end{cases}$ □□□□ $0 < a < 1$ □

□□□□□□□□ $x_1 + x_2 = \frac{2}{a}, x_1 x_2 = \frac{1}{a} (*)$ □

$$\frac{f(x_1) - f(x_2)}{x_1 - x_2} = \frac{(\ln x_1 - \ln x_2) - \frac{1}{2} a (x_1 - x_2) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x_1} - \frac{1}{x_2} \right)}{x_1 - x_2} = \frac{\ln x_1 - \ln x_2}{x_1 - x_2} - \frac{1}{2} a - \frac{1}{2x_1 x_2}$$

□□□□□□□ $\frac{\ln x_1 - \ln x_2}{x_1 - x_2} - \frac{1}{2x_1 x_2} < \frac{1}{2}$ □

$$\frac{\ln x_1 - \ln x_2}{x_1 - x_2} < 1$$

$$\ln x_1 - \ln x_2 > x_1 - x_2 \quad \ln x_1 - \ln \frac{1}{x_1} > x_1 - \frac{1}{x_1}$$

$$\ln x_1 + \ln x_1 > x_1 - \frac{1}{x_1} \quad 2\ln x_1 > x_1 - \frac{1}{x_1} \quad (0,1)$$

$$h(x) = 2\ln x - x + \frac{1}{x} \quad (0 < x < 1) \quad h(1) = 0$$

$$h(x) = \frac{2}{x} - 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^2} = -\frac{(x-1)^2}{x^2} < 0$$

$$h(x) \quad (0,1)$$

$$h(x) > h(1) \quad 2\ln x - x + \frac{1}{x} > 0$$

$$2\ln x > x - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{f(x_1) - f(x_2)}{x_1 - x_2} < a - 2$$

$$f(x) = \ln x + \frac{a}{2}x^2 - (a+1)x \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x)$$

$$g(x) = f(x) + x \quad g(x_1) - g(x_2) < \frac{a}{2} - \ln a$$

$$f(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + ax - (a+1) = \frac{ax^2 - (a+1)x + 1}{x} = \frac{(x-1)(ax-1)}{x}$$

$$a, 0 \quad f(x) > 0 \quad 0 < x < 1$$

$$\square f'(x) < 0 \quad \square x > 1 \quad \square$$

$$\square f(x) \quad \square (0,1) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad \square (1,+\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \square 0 < a < 1 \quad \square \square \square \quad f'(x) > 0 \quad \square \square 0 < x < 1 \quad \square x > \frac{1}{a} \quad \square$$

$$\square f'(x) < 0 \quad \square \square 1 < x < \frac{1}{a} \quad \square$$

$$\square f(x) \quad \square (0,1) \quad \square \left(\frac{1}{a}, +\infty\right) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad \square \left(1, \frac{1}{a}\right) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \square a = 1 \quad \square \square \square \quad f'(x) \dots 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square f(x) \quad \square (0, +\infty) \quad \square f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \square a > 1 \quad \square \square \square \quad f'(x) > 0 \quad \square \square 0 < x < \frac{1}{a} \quad \square x > 1 \quad \square$$

$$f'(x) > 0 \quad \square \square \frac{1}{a} < x < 1 \quad \square$$

$$\square f(x) \quad \square \left(0, \frac{1}{a}\right) \quad \square (1, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad \square \left(\frac{1}{a}, 1\right) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square a, 0 \quad \square f(x) \quad \square (0,1) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad \square (1, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 0 < a < 1 \quad \square \square f(x) \quad \square (0,1) \quad \square \left(\frac{1}{a}, +\infty\right) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad \square \left(1, \frac{1}{a}\right) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square a = 1 \quad \square \square f(x) \quad \square (0, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square a > 1 \quad \square \square f(x) \quad \square \left(0, \frac{1}{a}\right) \quad \square (1, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad \square \left(\frac{1}{a}, 1\right) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \square \square \quad g(x) = f(x) + x = \ln x + \frac{a}{2} x^2 - ax \quad \square \square g(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square (0, +\infty) \quad \square$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{x} + ax - a = \frac{ax^2 - ax + 1}{x} \quad \square$$

$$\square g(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square x_1 \quad x_2 (0 < x_1 < x_2) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{a}{(x+1)^2} \dots 0 \quad \square \quad x \in (0, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \quad a \dots - \left(x + \frac{1}{x} + 2\right) \quad \square \quad x \in (0, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad - \left(x + \frac{1}{x} + 2\right) \dots - 4 \quad \square \square \square \quad a \dots - 4 \quad \square \square 5 \quad \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{a}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{x^2 + (2+a)x + 1}{x(x+1)^2} \quad (x > 0) \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \quad x_1 \square x_2 \square \square \square \quad f(x) = 0 \quad \square \quad (0, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad g(x) = x^2 + (2+a)x + 1 \quad (x > 0) \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad g(0) = 1 > 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad x = -2 - a \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad \begin{cases} -2 - a > 0 \\ (2+a)^2 - 4 > 0 \end{cases} \quad \square \square \square \quad a < -4 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad a \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (-\infty, -4) \quad \square \square 8 \quad \square \square$$

$$\square \quad x_1 \square x_2 \square \square \square \quad x^2 + (2+a)x + 1 = 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad x_1 + x_2 = -2 - a \quad \square \quad x_1 x_2 = 1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad f(x_1) + f(x_2) = \left(\ln x_1 - \frac{a}{x_1 + 1}\right) + \left(\ln x_2 - \frac{a}{x_2 + 1}\right) = \ln(x_1 x_2) - a \cdot \frac{x_1 + x_2 + 2}{x_1 x_2 + x_1 + x_2 + 1} = -a \cdot \frac{-2 - a + 2}{1 - 2 - a + 1} = -a \quad \square \square 10 \quad \square \square$$

$$\square \quad x_1 + x_2 = -2 - a \quad \square \square \square \quad f(x_1) + f(x_2) - (x_1 + x_2) = 2 > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x_1) + f(x_2) > x_1 + x_2 \quad \square \square \square \square 12 \quad \square \square$$

$$5 \square \square 2021 \bullet \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{2}ax^2 - 2x + \ln x \quad \square \square \square \quad a > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square 1 \square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad x_1 \square x_2 \square \square \square \square \quad f(x_1) + f(x_2) < -3 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square 1 \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = ax - 2 + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{ax^2 - 2x + 1}{x} \quad \square \square \square \quad x > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \mathcal{G}(x) = ax^2 - 2x + 1 \square x > 0 \square \square \square \square \square x = \frac{1}{a} \square \triangle = 4 - 4a \square$$

$$\square a \cdot 1 \square \square \triangle \square \square \square \square \mathcal{G}(x) \dots 0 \square$$

$$\square f'(x) \dots 0 \square \square \square f(x) \square (0, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 0 < a < 1 \square \square \triangle > 0 \square \square \square ax^2 - 2x + 1 = 0 \square R \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square x_1 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - a}}{a} \square x_2 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - a}}{a} \square$$

$$\square 0 < x_1 < 1 < x_2 \square \square \square \square x \in (0, x_1) \square \square \mathcal{G}(x) > 0 \square$$

$$\square f'(x) > 0 \square f(x) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square x \in (x_1 \square x_2) \square \square \mathcal{G}(x) < 0 \square \square f'(x) < 0 \square f(x) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square x \in (x_2 \square +\infty) \square \square \mathcal{G}(x) > 0 \square \square f'(x) > 0 \square f(x) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square a \cdot 1 \square \square f(x) \square (0, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 0 < a < 1 \square \square f(x) \square (0, \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - a}}{a}) \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square (\frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - a}}{a}, \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - a}}{a}) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square (\frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - a}}{a}, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \square \square \square \square 1 \square \square \square \square 0 < a < 1 \square \square f(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square x_1 \square x_2 \square$$

$$\square x_1 + x_2 = \frac{2}{a} \square x_1 x_2 = \frac{1}{a} \square$$

$$\square \square f(x_1) + f(x_2) = \frac{1}{2} ax_1^2 - 2x_1 + \ln x_1 + \frac{1}{2} ax_2^2 - 2x_2 + \ln x_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} a(x_1^2 + x_2^2) - 2(x_1 + x_2) + (\ln x_1 + \ln x_2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} d((x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2x_1x_2) - 2(x_1 + x_2) + \ln(x_1x_2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} d\left(\frac{2}{a}^2 - \frac{2}{a}\right) - \frac{4}{a} + \ln \frac{1}{a} = -\ln a - \frac{2}{a} - 1$$

$$h(x) = -\ln x - \frac{2}{x} - 1 \quad 0 < x < 1$$

$$h'(x) = -\frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2} = \frac{2-x}{x^2}$$

$$h(x) \text{ in } (0,1) \implies h(x) < h(1) = -3$$

$$h(a) = -\ln a - \frac{2}{a} - 1 < -3 \implies f(x_1) + f(x_2) < -3$$

$$f(x) = \ln x + \sum_{m \in R} \frac{1}{m^x}$$

$$1 \leq f(x) \leq \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$2 \implies g(x) = f(x) + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \implies x_1, x_2 \implies g(x_1) + g(x_2) + 3 < 0$$

$$f(x) = \ln x + \sum_{m \in R} \frac{1}{m^x} \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \sum_{m \in R} \frac{-\ln m}{m^x} > 0$$

$$m, 0 \implies f'(x) > 0 \implies f(x) \text{ in } (0, +\infty)$$

$$m < 0 \implies f'(x) > 0 \implies 0 < x < -\frac{1}{m} \implies f'(x) < 0 \implies x > -\frac{1}{m}$$

$$f(x) \text{ in } (0, -\frac{1}{m}) \implies (-\frac{1}{m}, +\infty)$$

$$m, 0 \implies f(x) \text{ in } (0, +\infty)$$

$$m < 0 \implies f(x) \text{ in } (0, -\frac{1}{m}) \implies (-\frac{1}{m}, +\infty)$$

$$2 \implies g(x) = f(x) + \frac{1}{2}x^2, g'(x) = \frac{x^2 + mx + 1}{x}$$

$$-2, m, 2 \implies g'(x) > 0 \implies g(x) \text{ in } (0, +\infty)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad -\frac{2}{e} + a, 0 \quad a, \frac{2}{e} \quad f(x), 0 \quad f(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad -\frac{2}{e} + a, 0 \quad a, \frac{2}{e} \quad f(x), 0 \quad f(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = ? \frac{a}{x^2}, \frac{2 \ln x}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{2x \ln x + a}{x^2}$$

$$f(x) \quad x_1 \quad x_2 (x_1 < x_2)$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 \ln x_1 + a = 0 \\ 2x_2 \ln x_2 + a = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = 2x \ln x \quad g'(x) = 2 \ln x + 2$$

$$x \in (0, \frac{1}{e}) \quad g'(x) < 0 \quad x \in (\frac{1}{e}, +\infty) \quad g'(x) > 0$$

$$g(x) \quad (0, \frac{1}{e}) \quad (\frac{1}{e}, +\infty)$$

$$g(x)_{\min} = g(\frac{1}{e}) = ? \frac{2}{e} \quad g(0) = g(1) = 0$$

$$? a \in (0, \frac{2}{e}) \quad a \in (0, \frac{2}{e})$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 \ln x_1 + a = 0 \\ 2x_2 \ln x_2 + a = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 2 \ln x_1 = -\frac{a}{x_1} \\ 2 \ln x_2 = -\frac{a}{x_2} \end{cases}$$

$$2(\ln x_1 + \ln x_2) = ? a(\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2}) \quad x_1 + x_2 = \frac{2x_1 x_2 \ln(x_1 x_2)}{-a}$$

$$2(\ln x_2 + \ln x_1) = a(\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2}) = \frac{a(x_2 + x_1)}{x_1 x_2}$$

$$\frac{\ln x_2 + \ln x_1}{x_2 + x_1} = \frac{a}{2x_1 x_2}$$

$$f(x_1) - f(x_2) = \frac{a}{x_1} \ln x_1 - \frac{a}{x_2} \ln x_2 + \ln x_2$$

$$= \ln x_2 \ln x_1 + 2 \ln x_2 \ln x_1 = (\ln x_2 \ln x_1)(\ln x_1 x_2 + 2)$$

$$0 < x_1 < \frac{1}{e} < x_2 < 1 \quad x_1 x_2 < \frac{1}{e}$$

$$x_1 < \frac{1}{x_2 e} < \frac{1}{e} \quad g(x_1) > g\left(\frac{1}{x_2 e}\right)$$

$$g(x_1) = g(x_2) \quad g(x_2) > g\left(\frac{1}{x_2 e}\right)$$

$$G(x) = g(x) - g\left(\frac{1}{xe}\right) = x \ln x + \frac{1}{e^2 x} \ln(e^2 x) \quad x \in \left(\frac{1}{e}, 1\right)$$

$$G(x) = (\ln x + 1)\left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2 e^2}\right) > 0 \quad G(x) > G\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = 0$$

$$\therefore g(x_2) > g\left(\frac{1}{x_2 e}\right) \quad x_1 x_2 < \frac{1}{e}$$

$$t = x_1 x_2 \in \left(0, \frac{1}{e}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{k} \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_2)}{x_1 - x_2} \geq e^t (x_1 + x_2) + 2e$$

$$= \frac{a}{k} \cdot \frac{\ln(x_1 x_2) + 2}{2x_1 x_2} + e^t \cdot \frac{2x_1 x_2 \ln(x_1 x_2)}{a} + 2e$$

$$> \frac{2}{ek} \cdot \frac{\ln(x_1 x_2) + 2}{2x_1 x_2} + e^t \cdot \frac{2x_1 x_2 \ln(x_1 x_2)}{a} + 2e$$

$$= \frac{1}{k} \cdot \frac{\ln t + 2}{et} + e^t \frac{t \ln t + 2}{e} + 2e$$

$$h(t) = \frac{\ln t + 2}{et} + e^t \frac{t \ln t + 2}{e} + 2e \quad h(t) = \left(1 + \ln t\right)\left(\frac{1}{et} + e^t\right)$$

$$\therefore h(t) \in \left(0, \frac{1}{e}\right)$$

$$\therefore h(t) \cdot h\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = 0$$

∴ 函数 k 在 $(0, 1)$ 上

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - bx + \ln x$$

1. 函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上

$$f(x_1) - f(x_2) = \frac{1}{2}(x_1^2 - x_2^2) - b(x_1 - x_2) + \ln \frac{x_1}{x_2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - bx + \ln x \quad f'(x) = x - b + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x^2 - bx + 1}{x} \quad (x > 0)$$

$$\varphi(x) = x^2 - bx + 1 \quad \Delta = b^2 - 4, \quad 0 < b < 2, \quad \Delta < 0 \quad \varphi(x) > 0 \quad f'(x) > 0$$

函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4 > 0 \quad b < -2 \quad b > 2$$

$$b < -2 \quad \varphi(x) = x^2 - bx + 1 \quad x = \frac{b}{2} < -1 \quad \varphi(0) = 1 \quad x \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$\varphi(x) > 0 \quad f'(x) > 0 \quad f(x) \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上}$$

$$b > 2 \quad \varphi(x) = x^2 - bx + 1 \quad x = \frac{b}{2} > 1 \quad \varphi(0) = 1$$

$$\varphi(x) = x^2 - bx + 1 = 0 \quad x = \frac{b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4}}{2}$$

$$\therefore x \in (0, \frac{b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4}}{2}) \cup (\frac{b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4}}{2}, +\infty) \quad \varphi(x) > 0 \quad f'(x) > 0$$

$$x \in (\frac{b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4}}{2}, \frac{b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4}}{2}) \quad \varphi(x) < 0 \quad f'(x) < 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ 在 } (0, \frac{b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4}}{2}) \text{ 上} \quad (\frac{b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4}}{2}, +\infty) \text{ 上}$$

$$(\frac{b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4}}{2}, \frac{b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4}}{2})$$

$$b, 2 \quad f(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$b > 2 \quad f(x) \quad \left(0, \frac{b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4}}{2}\right) \quad \left(\frac{b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4}}{2}, +\infty\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4}}{2}, \frac{b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4}}{2}\right)$$

$$f(x) = \ln x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - bx$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + x - b = \frac{x^2 - bx + 1}{x}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \quad x^2 - bx + 1 = 0$$

$$x_1, x_2 (x_1 < x_2) \quad f(x) \quad \therefore x_1 + x_2 = b \quad x_1 x_2 = 1$$

$$\therefore x_2 = \frac{1}{x_1} \quad b \cdot \frac{5}{2} \quad x_1 + x_2 = x_1 + \frac{1}{x_1} = b \cdot \frac{5}{2} \quad 0 < x_1 < x_2 = \frac{1}{x_1}$$

$$0 < x_1 < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore f(x_1) - f(x_2) = \ln \frac{x_1}{x_2} + \frac{1}{2}(x_1^2 - x_2^2) - b(x_1 - x_2) = 2 \ln x_1 - \frac{1}{2}\left(x_1^2 - \frac{1}{x_1^2}\right)$$

$$F(x) = 2 \ln x - \frac{1}{2}\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) \quad (x \in (0, \frac{1}{2}])$$

$$F(x) = \frac{2}{x} - x - \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{-(x^2 - 1)^2}{x^3} < 0$$

$$\therefore F(x) \quad (0, \frac{1}{2}]$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \quad F(x)_{\max} = F\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{15}{8} \quad 2 \ln 2$$

$$k \quad \frac{15}{8} \quad 2 \ln 2$$

9 2021 • $f(x) = 2x + a \ln x^2 (x > 0)$ $x=1$ I $4x - y = 0$ $g(x) = f(x) + bx^2 - 4x$

1 a

2 $g(x)$ b

3 $x_1, x_2 (x_1 < x_2)$ $g(x)$ $g(x_1) - g(x_2) < (2b - 1)(x_1 - x_2)$

1 $f(x) = 2x + a \ln x^2 (x > 0)$

$$f'(x) = 2 + \frac{2a}{x} (x > 0)$$

$x=1$ I $4x - y = 0$

$$f'(1) = 2 + 2a = 4 \Rightarrow a = 1$$

2 1

$$g(x) = f(x) + bx^2 - 4x = \ln x^2 + bx^2 - 2x$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{2}{x} + 2bx - 2 = \frac{2bx^2 - 2x + 2}{x}$$

$g(x)$

$g'(x) < 0$ $(0, +\infty)$

$$x > 0 \quad \varphi(x) = 2bx^2 - 2x + 2$$

$$\varphi(0) = 2 > 0$$

$$b, 0 \begin{cases} b > 0 \\ \frac{2}{b} > 0 \\ \Delta = 4 - 16b > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\square\square b, 0 \square 0 < b < \frac{1}{4} \square$$

$$b \in (-\infty, \frac{1}{4})$$

□ 3 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

$$g'(x) = \frac{2}{x} + 2\ln x - 2 = \frac{2\ln^2 x - 2\ln x + 2}{x}$$

☐ $\mathcal{G}(X)$ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ X_1 ☐ $X_2 (X_1 < X_2)$ ☐

$$x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot 2bx^2 - 2x + 2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = \frac{1}{b} \\ x_1 x_2 = \frac{1}{b} \end{cases}$$

□
□

$$g(x_1) - g(x_2) = (\ln x_1^2 + bx_1^2 - 2x_1) - (\ln x_2^2 + bx_2^2 - 2x_2)$$

$$= 2 \ln \frac{X_1}{X_2} + h(X_1^2 - X_2^2) - 2(X_1 - X_2)$$

$$= 2 \ln \frac{X_1}{X_2} + \frac{X_1^2 - X_2^2}{X_1 + X_2} - 2(X_1 - X_2)$$

$$= 2 \ln \frac{X_1}{X_2} - (X_1 - X_2)$$

$$\square\square\square\square g(x_1) - g(x_2) < (2b-1)(x_1 - x_2) \square$$

$$2 \ln \frac{X_1}{X_2} - (X_1 - X_2) < (2b - 1)(X_1 - X_2)$$

$$\ln \frac{X_1}{X_2} < b(X_1 - X_2)$$

$$\ln \frac{x_1}{x_2} < \frac{x_1 - x_2}{x_1 + x_2}$$

$$\ln \frac{x_1}{x_2} < \frac{\frac{x_1}{x_2} - 1}{\frac{x_1}{x_2} + 1}$$

$$t = \frac{x_1}{x_2} (0 < t < 1)$$

$$\ln t < \frac{t-1}{t+1}$$

$$h(t) = \ln t - \frac{t-1}{t+1}$$

$$h'(t) = \frac{t+1}{t(t+1)^2} > 0$$

$$h(t) \geq h(0) = 0$$

$$h(t) < h(1) = 0 \quad \ln t < \frac{t-1}{t+1}$$

$$g(x_1) - g(x_2) < (2b-1)(x_1 - x_2)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{ae^x}{x} + \ln x, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

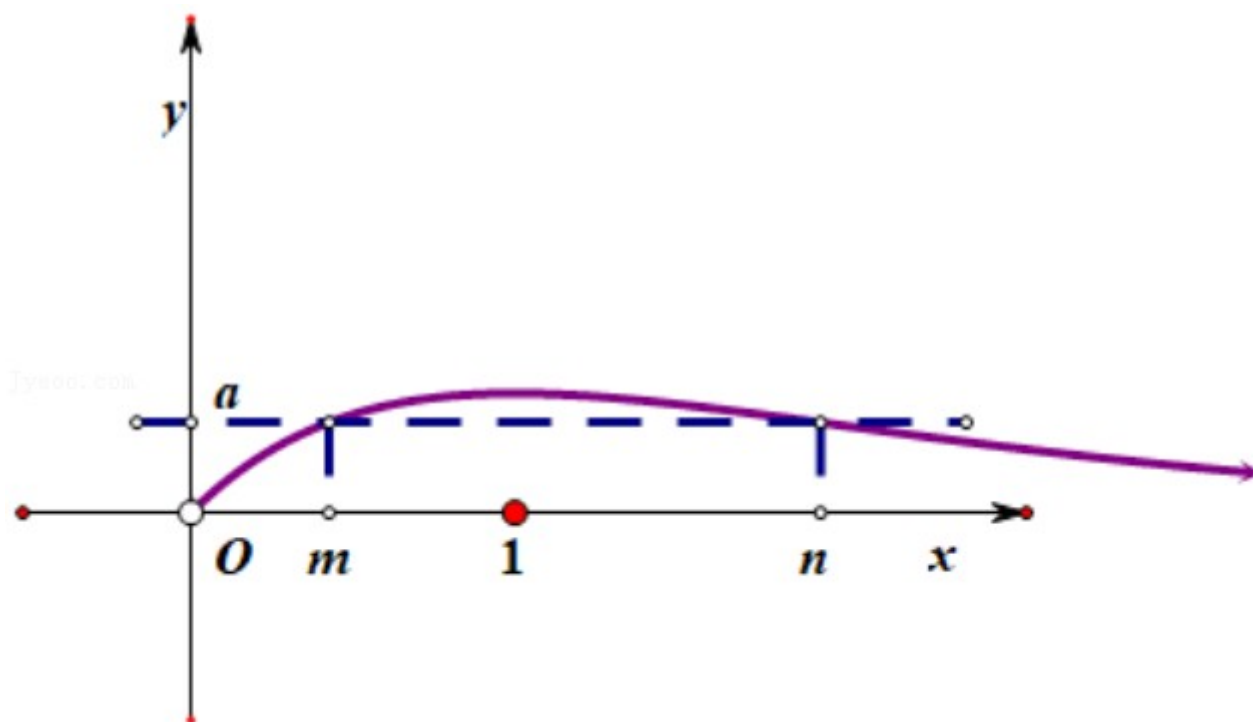
$$a = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$f(x_1) + f(x_2) < 0$$

$$f(x) = a \cdot \frac{e^x(x-1)}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x} - 1 = \frac{e^x}{x^2} (x-1) \left(a - \frac{x}{e^x}\right) \quad a = \frac{1}{e} \quad f(x) = \frac{e^x}{x^2} (x-1) \left(\frac{1}{e} - \frac{x}{e^x}\right)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x}{e^x} \quad g'(x) = \frac{1-x}{e^x} \quad g(x) \geq 0 \quad (0,1) \quad (1,+\infty)$$

$$g(x) \geq \frac{1}{e} \quad x > 0 \quad \frac{1}{e} - \frac{x}{e^x} \geq 0$$



11 2021 • 已知函数 $f(x) = x^2 - 2ax \ln x + 1$ 有两个零点 x_1, x_2

(1) 求 a 的取值范围

(2) 证明 $\frac{x_2 f(x_1) - x_1 f(x_2)}{x_2 - x_1} < a^2 + 1$

解 (1) 由 $f(x) = x^2 - 2ax \ln x + 1$ 有两个零点 x_1, x_2

得 $g(x) = f(x) = 2x - 2a(1 + \ln x)$ 有两个零点

$g'(x) = 2 - \frac{2a}{x}$

① 当 $a \leq 0$ 时 $g'(x) > 0$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上恒成立 $g(x)$ 单调递增 1 个零点

② 当 $a > 0$ 时 $g'(x) = 0$ 得 $x = a$

当 $0 < x < a$ 时 $g'(x) < 0$ $g(x)$ 单调递减

当 $x > a$ 时 $g'(x) > 0$ $g(x)$ 单调递增

$$g'(x)_{x=a} = g'(a) = -2a \ln a$$

$$(i) \quad 0 < a < 1 \implies g'(x)_{x=a} = g'(a) = -2a \ln a > 0$$

$$(ii) \quad a = 1 \implies g'(x)_{x=a} = g'(a) = -2a \ln a = 0$$

$$(iii) \quad a > 1 \implies g'(x)_{x=a} = g'(a) = -2a \ln a < 0$$

$$g\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = \frac{2}{e} - 2a\left(1 + \ln\frac{1}{e}\right) = \frac{2}{e} > 0$$

$$g(2a^2) = 4a^2 - 2a(1 + \ln(2a^2)) = 2a(2a - 2\ln a - 1 - \ln 2) > 0$$

$$g(x) \Big|_{\left(\frac{1}{e}, a\right)} (a, 2a^2)$$

$$f(x)$$

$$a > 1$$

$$0 < x_1 < x_2$$

$$\frac{x_2 f(x_1) - x_1 f(x_2)}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{\frac{f(x_1)}{x_1} - \frac{f(x_2)}{x_2}}{\frac{1}{x_1} - \frac{1}{x_2}} < a^2 + 1$$

$$\frac{f(x_1)}{x_1} - \frac{f(x_2)}{x_2} < (a^2 + 1)\left(\frac{1}{x_1} - \frac{1}{x_2}\right)$$

$$\frac{f(x_1) - a^2 - 1}{x_1} < \frac{f(x_2) - a^2 - 1}{x_2}$$

$$F(x) = \frac{f(x) - a^2 - 1}{x} = \frac{x^2 - 2ax \ln x - a^2}{x} = x - 2a \ln x - \frac{a^2}{x}$$

$$F(x) = 1 - \frac{2a}{x} + \frac{a^2}{x^2} = \left(1 - \frac{a}{x}\right)^2 \geq 0$$

$$F(x) \text{ on } (0, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{f(x_1) - a^2 - 1}{x_1} < \frac{f(x_2) - a^2 - 1}{x_2}$$

$$\frac{x_2 f(x_1) - x_1 f(x_2)}{x_2 - x_1} < a^2 + 1$$

$$f(x) = a \ln x - ax + 1$$

$$f(x)$$

$$g(x) = f(x) + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 1$$

$$a$$

$$g(x_1) + g(x_2) < g(x_1 + x_2)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a}{x} - a = \frac{a(1-x)}{x} (x > 0)$$

$$a = 0 \quad f(x) = 1 (x > 0)$$

$$a > 0 \quad f(x) > 0 \Rightarrow 0 < x < 1 \quad f(x) < 0 \Rightarrow x > 1$$

$$f(x) \quad (0, 1) \quad (1, +\infty)$$

$$a < 0 \quad f(x) > 0 \Rightarrow x > 1 \quad f(x) < 0 \Rightarrow 0 < x < 1$$

$$f(x) \quad (0, 1) \quad (1, +\infty)$$

$$a = 0 \quad f(x)$$

$$a > 0 \quad f(x) \quad (0, 1) \quad (1, +\infty)$$

$$a < 0 \quad f(x) \quad (0, 1) \quad (1, +\infty)$$

$$g(x) = f(x) + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 1 = a \ln x - x + \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{x^2 - ax + a}{x} (x > 0)$$

$$g'(x) = 0$$

$$x^2 - ax + a = 0 \quad \begin{cases} \Delta = a^2 - 4a > 0 \\ a > 0 \end{cases} \quad a > 4$$

$$g(x_1) + g(x_2) < g(x_1 + x_2)$$

$$\lambda > \frac{g(x_1) + g(x_2)}{x_1 + x_2} = \frac{g(x_1) + g(x_2)}{a}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(x_1) + g(x_2) &= a(\ln x_1 - x_1) + \frac{1}{2}x_1^2 + a(\ln x_2 - x_2) + \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 \\ &= a(\ln x_1 + \ln x_2) - a(x_1 + x_2) + \frac{1}{2}(x_1^2 + x_2^2) = a \ln x_1 x_2 - a(x_1 + x_2) + \frac{1}{2}[(x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2x_1 x_2] \\ &= a \ln a - a^2 + \frac{1}{2}(a^2 - 2a) = a \ln a - \frac{1}{2}a^2 + a \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{g(x_1) + g(x_2)}{x_1 + x_2} = \ln a - \frac{1}{2}a + 1$$

$$y = \ln a - \frac{1}{2}a - 1 \quad (a > 4) \quad y' = \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{2} < 0$$

$$y = \ln a - \frac{1}{2}a - 1 \quad (4, +\infty)$$

$$y < 2 \ln 2 - 3 \quad \lambda \dots 2 \ln 2 - 3 \quad \lambda$$

$$f(x) = -\ln x - ax^2 + 4x \quad (a > 0)$$

$$f(x)$$

$$f(x_1) + f(x_2) > 3 + 2 \ln 2$$

$$f(x) = -\ln x - ax^2 + 4x$$

$$\therefore f(x) = -\frac{1}{x} - 2ax + 4 = -\frac{2ax^2 - 4x + 1}{x}$$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \text{ on } (0, +\infty) \iff f(x) \geq 0 \text{ on } (0, +\infty)$$

$$a \in \left(-\frac{1}{2x^2} + \frac{2}{x}\right)_{\max}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2x^2} + \frac{2}{x} = -\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{x} - 2\right)^2 + 2, 2$$

$$\therefore a \leq 2$$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \text{ on } (0, +\infty) \iff f(x) \geq 0 \text{ on } (0, +\infty)$$

$$a \in \left(-\frac{1}{2x^2} + \frac{2}{x}\right)_{\max}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2x^2} + \frac{2}{x} = -\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{x} - 2\right)^2 + 2$$

$$a \leq 2$$

$$a \leq 2 \text{ on } [2, +\infty)$$

$$0 < a < 2 \iff 2ax^2 - 4x + 1 = 0 \text{ has two roots } x_1, x_2$$

$$x_1 < x_2 \iff x \in (0, x_1) \cup (x_2, +\infty) \implies f(x) < 0$$

$$x \in (x_1, x_2) \implies f(x) > 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \geq 0 \iff x_1 \leq x \leq x_2 \iff x_1 + x_2 = \frac{2}{a}, x_1 x_2 = \frac{1}{2a}$$

$$\therefore f(x_1) + f(x_2) = -\ln x_1 - ax_1^2 + 4x_1 - \ln x_2 - ax_2^2 + 4x_2$$

$$= -(\ln x_1 + \ln x_2) - a(x_1^2 + x_2^2) + 4(x_1 + x_2)$$

$$= -\ln(x_1 x_2) - a[(x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2x_1 x_2] + 4(x_1 + x_2)$$

$$= -\ln\left(\frac{1}{2a}\right) - a\left[\left(\frac{2}{a}\right)^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2a}\right] + 4 \cdot \frac{2}{a}$$

$$g'(a) = \ln(2a) + \frac{4}{a} + 1 \quad 0 < a < 2$$

$$0 < a < 2 \implies g'(a) = \frac{a-4}{a^2} < 0$$

$$g(a) \in (0, 2) \implies g(a) > g(2) = 3 + 2\ln 2$$

$$f(x_1) + f(x_2) > 3 + 2\ln 2$$

14. 2021 • $f(x) = \ln x + \frac{a}{x+1} \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$

1. $a > 2$ $f(x)$

2. $f(x)$ $x_1, x_2 \in [\frac{1}{4}, 4]$ $f(x_1) - f(x_2) < \frac{2a-8}{3}$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{a}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{x^2 + (2-a)x + 1}{x(x+1)^2} \quad (x > 0)$$

① $\Delta \geq 0$ $2 < a < 4$ $f(x) \geq 0$

$f(x) \in (0, +\infty)$

② $\Delta > 0$ $a > 4$

$$f(x) = 0 \implies x_1 = \frac{(a-2) - \sqrt{a^2 - 4a}}{2} \quad x_2 = \frac{(a-2) + \sqrt{a^2 - 4a}}{2}$$

$$a > 2$$

$$x_2 > 0$$

$$(a-2)^2 - (a^2 - 4a) = 4 > 0$$

$$x_1 > 0 \quad x_1 < x_2$$

$f(x) \in (0, x_1) \cup (x_2, +\infty)$ (x_1, x_2)

$2 < a < 4$ $f(x) \in (0, +\infty)$

$$\square a > 4 \square \square \square \square f(x) \square (0 \square \frac{(a-2)-\sqrt{a^2-4a}}{2} \square \frac{(a-2)+\sqrt{a^2-4a}}{2} \square +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square (\frac{(a-2)-\sqrt{a^2-4a}}{2} \square \frac{(a-2)+\sqrt{a^2-4a}}{2}) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square f(x) = \frac{x^2 + (2-a)x + 1}{x(x+1)^2} = 0 \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square x_1 \square x_2 \square$$

$$\square \square \square x_1 < x_2 \square \square \square \square 1 \square \square \square a > 4 \square$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = a - 2 \square x_1 x_2 = 1 \square$$

$$\square f(x_1) = \ln x_1 + \frac{a}{x_1 + 1} \square f(x_2) = \ln x_2 + \frac{a}{x_2 + 1} \square$$

$$\square \square f(x_1) - f(x_2) = \ln \frac{x_1}{x_2} + \frac{a(x_2 - x_1)}{(x_1 + 1)(x_2 + 1)} = \ln \frac{x_1}{x_2} + \frac{a(x_2 - x_1)}{x_1 x_2 + (x_1 + x_2) + 1}$$

$$= \ln x_1^2 + \frac{a(x_2 - x_1)}{1 + (a - 2) + 1} = \ln x_1^2 + x_2 - x_1 = \ln x_1^2 + \frac{1}{x_1} - x_1 \square$$

$$\square \square \square a = x_1 + x_2 + 2 = x_1 + \frac{1}{x_1} + 2 \square$$

$$\square \square f(x_1) - f(x_2) - \frac{2}{3}a = 2 \ln x_1 - \frac{5}{3}x_1 + \frac{1}{3x_1} - \frac{4}{3} \square$$

$$\square \square x_1 < x_2 \square x_1 x_2 = 1 \square x_1 \square x_2 \in [\frac{1}{4} \square 4] \square \square \square x_1 \in [\frac{1}{4} \square 1) \square$$

$$\square \square \square g(x) = f(x_1) - f(x_2) - \frac{2}{3}a = 2 \ln x - \frac{5}{3}x + \frac{1}{3x} - \frac{4}{3} (x \in [\frac{1}{4} \square 1)) \square$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{2}{x} - \frac{5}{3} - \frac{1}{3x^2} = \frac{-(5x^2 - 6x + 1)}{3x^2} = \frac{-(x-1)(5x-1)}{3x^2} \square$$

$$\square \mathcal{G}(x)=0 \square \square x^2-(a+1)x+1=0 \square$$

$$\square a.\frac{3}{2} \square \square \Delta=(a+1)^2-4>0 \square$$

$$\square \square x_1+x_2=a+1 \square \square x_1x_2=1 \square$$

$$\square \square x_2=\frac{1}{x_1} \square$$

$$\square \square a.\frac{3}{2} \square \square a+1.\frac{5}{2} \square \square x_1<x_2 \square$$

$$\square \square \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1+\frac{1}{x_1} \dots \frac{5}{2} \\ 0<x_1<\frac{1}{x_1} \end{array} \right. \square \square \square \quad 0<x_2<\frac{1}{2} \square$$

$$\square \square \mathcal{G}(x_1)-\mathcal{G}(x_2)=\ln\frac{x_1}{x_2}+\frac{1}{2}(x_1^2-x_2^2)-(a+1)(x_1-x_2)$$

$$=2\ln x-\frac{1}{2}(x^2-\frac{1}{x^2}) \square$$

$$\square \square H(x)=2\ln x-\frac{1}{2}(x^2-\frac{1}{x^2})(0<x,<\frac{1}{2}) \square$$

$$\square \square H(x)=\frac{2}{x}-x-\frac{1}{x^3}=-\frac{(x^2-1)^2}{x^3}<0 \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square H(x) \square (0, \frac{1}{2}] \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square x_1=\frac{1}{2} \square \square H(x)_{max}=H(\frac{1}{2})=\frac{15}{8}-2\ln 2 \square$$

$$\square \square a.\frac{3}{2} \square \square \mathcal{G}(x_1)-\mathcal{G}(x_2) \dots \frac{15}{8}-2\ln 2 \square$$

$$16 \square \square 2021 \square \bullet \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square f(x)=a\ln x-\frac{1}{x}+x \square a\in R \square$$

$$\square 1 \square \square a=-\frac{5}{2} \square \square \square \square \square \square f(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \square \square \square f(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square x \square x_2 \square \square x < x_2 \square \square \square \square \square x \square x_2 \in [\frac{1}{4} \square 4] \square f(x_1) - f(x_2) < a + 10 \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square 1 \square \square a = -\frac{5}{2} \square \square f(x) = -\frac{5}{2} \ln x - \frac{1}{x} + x \square$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} + 1 = \frac{2x^2 - 5x + 2}{2x^2} = \frac{(2x-1)(x-2)}{x^2} \square$$

$$\square \square \square (0, \frac{1}{2}) \square \square f(x) > 0 \square \square f(x) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square (\frac{1}{2} \square 2) \square \square f(x) < 0 \square \square f(x) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square (2, +\infty) \square \square f(x) > 0 \square \square f(x) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \square \square \square \square f(x) = \frac{a}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} + 1 = \frac{x^2 + ax + 1}{x^2} \square \square \square f(x) \square \square \square \square \square x \square x_2 \square$$

$$\square \square x_1 + x_2 = -a \square \square x_1 x_2 = 1 \square \square \square x_1 < x_2 \square \square x \square x_2 \in [\frac{1}{4} \square 4] \square$$

$$\square \square a = -x_1 - x_2 = -\frac{1}{x_2} - x_2 \square$$

$$f(x_1) - f(x_2) - a = a \ln x_1 - \frac{1}{x_1} + x_1 - (a \ln x_2 - \frac{1}{x_2} + x_2) - a = a(\ln x_1 - \ln x_2) + (\frac{1}{x_2} - \frac{1}{x_1}) + x_1 - x_2 - a \square$$

$$= -2a \ln x_2 + 2(\frac{1}{x_2} - x_2) - a = -2(-\frac{1}{x_2} - x_2) \ln x_2 + 2(\frac{1}{x_2} - x_2) + (\frac{1}{x_2} + x_2)$$

$$= 2(\frac{1}{x_2} + x_2) \ln x_2 + \frac{3}{x_2} - x_2 \square$$

$$\square \square g(x) = 2(\frac{1}{x} + x) \ln x + \frac{3}{x} - x \square \square x \in [\frac{1}{4} \square 4] \square$$

$$g'(x) = 2(-\frac{1}{x^2} + 1) \ln x + 2(\frac{1}{x} + x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \frac{3}{x^2} - 1 = \frac{(x^2 - 1) \ln x}{x^2} \square$$

$$\square \square \square (1, 4) \square \square g'(x) < 0 \square \square g(x) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{4}, 1\right) \quad g'(x) > 0 \quad g(x)$$

$$g(x)_{\max} = g(1) = 2 < 10$$

$$17 \text{ } 2021 \text{ } \bullet \text{ } f(x) = x^2 - x - a \ln x \quad a \in R$$

$$1 \text{ } f(x) \text{ } [1, +\infty) \text{ } a$$

$$2 \text{ } f(x) \text{ } x_1, x_2 \text{ } x_1 < x_2 \text{ } \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_2)}{a} < m$$

$$1 \text{ } f(x) = x^2 - x - a \ln x \text{ } [1, +\infty) \text{ } f(x) = \frac{2x^2 - x - a}{x} \dots 0 \text{ } [1, +\infty)$$

$$x, 1 \text{ } a, (2x^2 - x)_{\min} \text{ } y = 2x^2 - x \text{ } [1, +\infty)$$

$$x = 1 \text{ } y = 2x^2 - x \text{ } 1$$

$$a, 1 \text{ } a \in (-\infty, 1]$$

$$2 \text{ } f(x) \text{ } x_1, x_2 \text{ } x_1 < x_2$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ } (0, +\infty) \text{ } x_1, x_2 \text{ } 2x^2 - x - a = 0$$

$$\therefore x_1 + x_2 = \frac{1}{2}, x_1 x_2 = -\frac{a}{2} \quad 0 < \frac{x_1}{x_2} < 1$$

$$\frac{x_1}{x_2} = t \quad 0 < t < 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_2)}{a} = \frac{x_1^2 - x_2^2 - x_1 + x_2}{a} - \ln \frac{x_1}{x_2} = \frac{x_1^2 - x_2^2 - 2(x_1 - x_2)(x_1 + x_2)}{-2x_1x_2} - \ln \frac{x_1}{x_2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x_1}{x_2} - \frac{x_2}{x_1} \right) - \ln \frac{x_1}{x_2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(t - \frac{1}{t} \right) - \ln t$$

$$\square \quad g(t) = \frac{1}{2} \left(t - \frac{1}{t} \right) - \ln t \quad (0 < t < 1) \quad \square \quad g'(t) = \frac{t^2 - 2t + 1}{2t^2} > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\therefore g(t) \square (0,1) \square \square \square \square \square \square \therefore g(t) < g(1) = 0 \square$$

$$\square \quad \square \quad \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_2)}{a} < m \quad \square \square \square \square \therefore m > g(t) \square (0,1) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore m, g(1) = 0 \square$$

$$\therefore \square \square m \square \square \square \square \square 0 \square$$

$$18 \square \square 2021 \square \bullet \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 1) + a \ln x - 4x + 1 \quad \square$$

$$\square 1 \square \square \square \quad f(x) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \quad f(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad x_1 \square x_2 \square \square \quad f(x_1) + f(x_2) \dots f(x_1 x_2) - 4a \square \square a \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square 1 \square \square \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 1) + a \ln x - 4x + 1 \quad \square$$

$$\therefore f(x) = x^2 - 4x + a + \frac{a}{x} = \frac{x^3 - 4ax + a}{x} \quad \square \quad x > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad 0, a, \frac{1}{4} \square \square \Delta = 16a^2 - 4a, \quad 0 \square f(x) > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\therefore f(x) \square (0, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad a < 0 \square \square \square \quad f(x) = 0 \square \square \quad x^3 - 4ax + a = 0 \square \square \square \quad x_1 = 2a - \sqrt{4a^2 - a} < 0 \square \quad x_2 = 2a + \sqrt{4a^2 - a} > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad x \in (0, 2a + \sqrt{4a^2 - a}) \square \square \quad f(x) < 0 \quad \square \quad f(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad x \in (2a + \sqrt{4a^2 - a}, +\infty) \square \square \quad f(x) > 0 \quad \square \quad f(x) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore \square \square \quad f(x) \square \square \square \quad (0, 2a + \sqrt{4a^2 - a}) \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (2a + \sqrt{4a^2 - a}, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad a > \frac{1}{4} \quad \square \square \square \quad f(x) = 0 \quad \square \square \quad x^2 - 4ax + a = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad x_1 = 2a - \sqrt{4a^2 - a} > 0 \quad \square \quad x_2 = 2a + \sqrt{4a^2 - a} > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad x \in (0, 2a - \sqrt{4a^2 - a}) \quad \square \square \quad f(x) > 0 \quad \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad x \in (2a - \sqrt{4a^2 - a}, 2a + \sqrt{4a^2 - a}) \quad \square \square \quad f(x) < 0 \quad \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad x \in (2a + \sqrt{4a^2 - a}, +\infty) \quad \square \square \quad f(x) > 0 \quad \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \quad (0, 2a - \sqrt{4a^2 - a}) \quad \square \quad (2a + \sqrt{4a^2 - a}, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (2a - \sqrt{4a^2 - a}, 2a + \sqrt{4a^2 - a}) \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \quad 0, a, \frac{1}{4} \quad \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \quad (0, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad a > \frac{1}{4} \quad \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \quad (0, 2a + \sqrt{4a^2 - a}) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (2a + \sqrt{4a^2 - a}, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad a < 0 \quad \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \quad (0, 2a - \sqrt{4a^2 - a}) \quad \square \quad (2a + \sqrt{4a^2 - a}, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (2a - \sqrt{4a^2 - a}, 2a + \sqrt{4a^2 - a}) \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad a > \frac{1}{4} \quad \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad x_1 \quad x_2 \quad \square \square \quad x_1 + x_2 = 4a \quad \square \quad x_1 x_2 = a \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x_1) + f(x_2) \dots f(x_1 x_2) - 4a \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad \frac{1}{2}(x_1^2 + 1) + a(\ln x_1 - 4x_1 + 1) + \frac{1}{2}(x_2^2 + 1) + a(\ln x_2 - 4x_2 + 1) \dots x_1 x_2 - 8a + \frac{a}{x_1 x_2} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad 8a^2 - a + a \ln a - 16a^2 + 2a + 1 \dots a - 8a + 1 \quad \square \square \quad 8a^2 - 8a - a \ln a, 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad a > \frac{1}{4} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad 8a - 8 - \ln a, 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad g \quad \square a \square = 8a - 8 - \ln a \quad \square \quad a > \frac{1}{4} \quad \square \quad g \quad \square a \square = 8 - \frac{1}{a} > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad g \quad \square a \square \square \quad \left(\frac{1}{4}, +\infty\right) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad g \quad \square 1 \square = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \mathcal{G}(x)=2\ln x-(x-1)e^x \square x>1 \square$$

$$\square\square\square\square \mathcal{G}(x)_{max}<0 \square$$

$$\mathcal{G}(x)=\frac{2}{x}\cdot e^x-(x-1)e^x=\frac{2-x^2e^x}{x} \square$$

$$\square h(x)=2-x^2e^x \square x>1 \square$$

$$h(x)=-2xe^x-x^2e^x=-xe^x(2+x) \square$$

$$\square\square\square x>1\square\square h(x)<0 \square h(x) \square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square h(x)<h_{\square1\square}=2\cdot e^2<0 \square$$

$$\square\square \mathcal{G}(x)<0 \square\square \mathcal{G}(x) \square (1,+\infty) \square\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square \mathcal{G}(x)<\mathcal{G}_{\square1\square}=0 \square\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square2\square\square a=-\frac{1}{2} \square\square f(x)=\ln x+\frac{1}{2}x^2-bx \square$$

$$f(x)=\frac{1}{x}+x\cdot b=\frac{x^2-bx+1}{x} \square$$

$$\square\square f(x) \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square x_1 \square x_2(x_2>x_1) \square$$

$$\square\square x_1 \square x_2 \square f(x)=0 \square\square\square$$

$$\square\square x_1 \square x_2 \square x^2-bx+1=0 \square\square\square$$

$$\square\square x_1+x_2=b \square x_1x_2=1 \square$$

$$\square\square f(x_2)-f(x_1)=\ln x_2+\frac{1}{2}x_2^2-bx_2-(\ln x_1+\frac{1}{2}x_1^2-bx_1)$$

$$=\ln\frac{x_2}{x_1}+\frac{1}{2}(x_2^2-x_1^2)-b(x_2-x_1)$$

$$= \ln \frac{x_2}{x_1} + \frac{1}{2} (x_2^2 - x_1^2) \cdot (x_1 + x_2)(x_2 - x_1)$$

$$= \ln \frac{x_2}{x_1} - \frac{1}{2} (x_2^2 - x_1^2)$$

$$= \ln \frac{x_2}{x_1} - \frac{x_2^2 - x_1^2}{2x_1x_2}$$

$$= \ln \frac{x_2}{x_1} - \frac{x_2}{2x_1} + \frac{x_1}{2x_2}$$

$$t = \frac{x}{x} \quad (t > 1)$$

$$f(x_2) - f(x_1) = h(t) = \ln t - \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{2t}$$

$$h(t) = \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2t^2} = \frac{-t^2 + 2t - 1}{2t^2} = \frac{-(t-1)^2}{2t^2} < 0$$

$$h(t) \quad (1, +\infty)$$

$$h(2) = \ln 2 - \frac{3}{4} > 0$$

$$h(4) = 2\ln 2 - \frac{15}{8} < 0$$

$$2 < t < 4$$

$$B = \frac{(x_1 + x_2)^2}{x_1x_2} = t + \frac{1}{t} \quad t \in (2, 4)$$

$$\varphi(t) = t + \frac{1}{t} \quad t \in (2, 4)$$

$$\frac{5}{2} < B < \frac{17}{4}$$

$$a \left(\frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{17}}{2} \right)$$

2020-2021 • $f(x) = 2e^x(e^x - 2a) + 4ax + a^2$

1. $a < 0$ $f(x)$

2. x_1, x_2 $f(x)$ $f(x_1) + f(x_2) < 2(e^{x_1} + e^{x_2})$ t

$f(x) = 2e^x(e^x - 2a) + 4ax + a^2$

$\therefore f(x) = 4e^{2x} - 4ae^x + 4a$ $m = e^x > 0$

$\therefore f(x) = g(m) = 4m^2 - 4am + 4a = 4(m - \frac{a}{2})^2 + 4a - a^2$

$a < 0 \therefore g(m) \in (0, +\infty)$

$g(0) = 4a < 0$ $g(\frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4a}}{2}) = 0$

$\therefore m \in (0, \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4a}}{2})$ $g(m) < 0$ $m \in (\frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4a}}{2}, +\infty)$ $g(m) > 0$

$\therefore x \in (0, \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4a}}{2})$ $f(x) < 0$ $x \in (\frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4a}}{2}, +\infty)$ $f(x) > 0$

$\therefore f(x) \in (-\infty, \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4a}}{2})$ $(\ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4a}}{2}, +\infty)$

$\therefore f(x)$ 1

2. $m = e^x > 0$ $f(x) = g(m) = 4m^2 - 4am + 4a$

$f(x)$ 2 $g(m)$ 2

$\begin{cases} g(0) > 0 \\ \frac{a}{2} > 0 \\ \Delta = 16a^2 - 64a > 0 \end{cases}$ $a > 4$

$$\square\square\square\square \mathcal{G}(x) = \ln x + x^2 - ax \square\square\square\square\square (0, +\infty) \square \mathcal{G}'(x) = \frac{1}{x} + 2x - a = \frac{2x^2 - ax + 1}{x} \square$$

$$\square\square \quad x_1 \quad x_2 \square\square\square \mathcal{G}(x) \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square x_1 \quad x_2 \square\square\square 2x^2 - ax + 1 = 0 \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square\Delta = a^2 - 8 > 0 \square \quad x_1 + x_2 = \frac{a}{2} \quad x_1 x_2 = \frac{1}{2} \square$$

$$\square \quad a > 2\sqrt{2} \square\square\square\square \quad \frac{a}{4} > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \square\square \quad x_1 \in (0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \quad x_2 \in (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, +\infty) \square$$

$$\square\square \quad ax_1 = 2x_1^2 + 1 \square \quad ax_2 = 2x_2^2 + 1 \square$$

$$2\mathcal{G}(x_1) - \mathcal{G}(x_2) = 2(\ln x_1 + x_1^2 - ax_1) - (\ln x_2 + x_2^2 - ax_2)$$

$$= 2(\ln x_1 + x_1^2 - 2x_1^2 - 1) - (\ln x_2 + x_2^2 - 2x_2^2 - 1)$$

$$= -2x_1^2 + 2\ln x_1 - \ln x_2 + x_2^2 - 1$$

$$= x_2^2 - 2\left(\frac{1}{2x_2}\right)^2 + 2\ln \frac{1}{2x_2} - \ln x_2 - 1$$

$$= x_2^2 - \frac{1}{2x_2^2} - \frac{3}{2}\ln x_2 - 2\ln 2 - 1 \square$$

$$\square \quad t = x_2^2 \square\square \quad t \in (\frac{1}{2}, +\infty) \square \quad h(t) = t - \frac{1}{2t} - \frac{3}{2}\ln t - 2\ln 2 - 1 \square$$

$$h(t) = 1 + \frac{1}{2t} - \frac{3}{2t} = \frac{(2t-1)(t-1)}{2t} \square$$

$$\square \quad t \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1) \square\square \quad h(t) \square\square\square\square\square\square \quad t \in (1, +\infty) \square\square \quad h(t) \square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square \quad h(t)_{min} = h(1) = -\frac{1+4\ln 2}{2} \square$$

$$\square\square \quad 2\mathcal{G}(x_1) - \mathcal{G}(x_2) \square\square\square\square\square \quad -\frac{1+4\ln 2}{2} \square$$

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